The Caledonian Mercury. № 10,657.

PRICE 3½d.] EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1789.

EXHIBITION OF

Mr JERVAIS's ENAMELL'D PAINTINGS

On Glass, &c. &c.

THE Proprietors of this Exhibition, moft grateful for the numerous favours which have been already conferred upon it, reſpectfully acquaint the Public, That it continues open every day (Sundays excepted) from TEN till THREE, at the Exhibition Rooms, over Mr Ruddiman's, bookſeller on the South Bridge.

Price of admiſſion ONE SHILLING each perſon.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requeſted to obſerve, that after three o'clock, the light declines ſo much, that the pictures do not ſhew to their proper advantage.

Conſtant fires kept in the room.

To the Nobility, Gentry, and the Curious

Who are fond of inſpecting the moſt extraordinary Human Beings of the Wild Species ever born.

To be ſeen in the large Room over Braidwood and Bruce's Upholſtery Warehouſe, South Bridge Street, from Ten o'Clock in the Morning till Nine in the Evening,

THREE

WONDERFUL PHENOMENA,

WILD BORN,

And of the Human Species.

THESE are two Males and a Female, of a very Small Stature, being little leſs or more than FOUR FEET HIGH; each with a monſtrous CRAW under the Throat, containing within ſome three, ſome four, and ſome five Balls or Glands, as large as eggs, and which play upwards and downwards in their Craws, according as incited and forced, either by their ſpeaking or laughing.

Theſe three moſt wonderful wild-born Human Beings, whoſe country, language, and native cuſtoms are yet unknown to all mankind, it is ſuppoſed ſtarted in ſome canoes from their native place (believed to be ſome unknown remote land in South America), and were picked up by a Spaniſh veſſel, which in a violent ſtorm was loſt, when theſe three people, and another of the ſame kind, ſince dead, were providentially ſaved from periſhing. At that period they were of a dark olive complexion, but which has aſtoniſhingly by degrees, changed to the colour of that of Europeans.

Theſe three truly-ſurpriſing Beings, have attracted to themſelves the moſt minute attention, and great admiration of all the Princes, celebrated Anatomiſts and Naturaliſts, to whom they have been preſented in Europe, for their rare and yet unknown ſpecies; and no leſs indeed, for their moſt apparent and ſurpriſing happineſs and contentment among themſelves; moſt endearing eſtabliſhment and reſpectful demeanor towards all ſtrangers, as well as for their unparalelled, natural, chearful, lively, and merry diſpoſition, ſinging and dancing (in their moſt extraordinary way) at the will and pleaſure of the company.

The Indian Ambaſſadors lately at Paris, were the Perſonages who firſt inſpected them there, to which place they were purpoſely imported, and from whence they are now arrived here, in their ſpeedy paſſage to a Northern Kingdom.

*** Admittance to Ladies and Gentlemen Two Shillings, Others One Shilling.

WINES, &c.

ROBERT SHEPPARD, South Bridge-ſtreet, has on hand a LARGE STOCK of the following WINES, which are Genuine as imported, and of the beſt quality—

CLARET,

RED PORT, — — WHITE PORT,

SHERRY,

AND MOUNTAIN MALAGA.

Sold on the Loweſt Terms.

SPANISH CARPET BROOMS—SPANISH DOOR MATTS.

Ruſſia Deer Tongues, Iſinglaſs, and Bees Wax.

*** Arrived at Leith by the Livingſton, Gibſon and Gilſborn's Playing Cards, and New Cheſnuts.——Orders pointedly anſwered.

Conſigned for Sale,

MEMEL LOGS at tenpence per foot,
Archangel Logs at eleven pence halfpenny,
Oak for Mill Axles at 3s. per foot,
Crown Dantzick Pipe Staves at 7l. per Cwt.
Bath and Pantheon Stoves, eightpence per inch.

Apply to JOHN MACLEAN, near the Naval Yard, Leith, who has alſo for ſale, a quantity of RIGA BALSAM.

N. B. So eſtabliſhed and celebrated is the character of this baſſam, that a great quantity of it followed the Ruſſian Camp during their laſt war with the Turks, and ſpeedily reſtored the wounded.

ENGLISH APPLES AND PEARS,

FOR SALE.

MR BRAZELL is juſt arrived from Yarmouth in Norfolk, with a large cargo of the beſt APPLES and PEARS England can produce, of all kinds in caſks, conſiſting of Nonpareills, Golden Pippins, Golden Rennets, and Ruſſets, and fine Baking Apples, which will be ſold on the moſt reaſonable terms at his Warehouſe.

For further particulars, pleaſe enquire of Mr WISE, Merchant, Dundee.

To LEND now, upon Hariotable Security,

THE SUM of 2000l. Sterling, at five per Cent.—Alſo, to be Sunk, by way of Annuity, on the life of a perſon rather advanced in years, 2000l. Sterling. Ten per cent. is expected, and that good ſecurity will be given for the regular payment of the annuity half-yearly.

For particulars, apply to James Buchan, writer to the ſignet, St James's Square.

TO BE SOLD,

And to be ſeen at Mr M'Laren's Stables, Cowgate Port,

TWO Strong Handſome Cheſnut COACH HORSES, above 16 hands high, riſing five years old.—For particulars, enquire at Mr M'Laren, Cowgate Port.

THE TRUSTEES for puttinug into execution the Laws reſpecting the Turnpike Roads and Coldſtream Bridge, in the County of Berwick, are to meet at Greenlaw, in the houſe of Mrs Buchan, vintner, on Thurſday the 7th day of January next.

N. B. As there is buſineſs of importance to be laid before the meeting, it is expected the Truſtees will attend by 11 o'clock.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH,

THE ELIZA,

JOHN SAMSON Maſter,

Is now lying at Hawley's Wharf, near the Hermitage Bridge, taking in goods for Leith, Edinburgh, and country adjacent, and will ſail the 7th of January 1790.

This ſhip is a remarkable faſt ſailer, and has good accommodation for paſſengers, who may depend on the beſt uſage.

The maſter to be ſpoke with at the Edinburgh Coffee-houſe, or on board the ſhip at the Wharf.

LOST,

A few days ago, from Lord Elibank's houſe in Hanover Street,

AN Old Black and White POINTER BITCH, very fat.

A Reward of HALF A GUINEA is offered to any perſon who will bring her to his Lordſhip's houſe.

Not to be repeated.

STIRLINGSHIRE CLUB.

THE Members are informed, That the next Meeting is at the Golden Lion, Wingate's, on Tueſday January the 5th.

Dinner on the Table at three o'clock.

Wm. CADELL, Eſq. of Banton, in the Chair.
Mr PRINGLE, Sheriff of the County, Croupier.

For the Bakers of Edinburgh and Leith.

To be SOLD at *Lochrin Diſtillery*,

GOOD WHISKY BARM, which muſt be ſuperior to any carried from a diſtance, as it is well known that commodity loſſes by keeping and carriage.

FLOWER ROOTS,

GRASS, NURSERY SHOOTS, &c.

MRS EAGLE, at her Shop a little above the Fountain Well, Edinburgh, begs leave to inform her friends and the public, that ſhe has juſt imported, and to be ſold wholeſale and retail, a complete collection of Dutch Flower Roots, and early Garden Seeds, of an excellent quality, as alſo a quantity of Beech, Maſt, and Engliſh Acorns, and other Tree Seeds.—And, at her Nurſery, Fountain Bridge, continue to be ſold Fruit and Forreſt Trees, Evergreens, and Flowering Shrubs, Thorns and Crabs for Hedges, Cabbage, Collyflower and Artichoke Plants, and every other article in the Nurſery line.

A quantity of New Kent Hops, of a ſuperior quality.

Thoſe who are pleaſed to favour Mrs Eagle with their commiſſions, may depend upon every article being furniſhed of the beſt quality and at the loweſt prices, and that the greateſt attention and punctuality will be paid to their orders.

WILLIAM COULTER,

FACING THE CROSS WELL,

North Side of the High Street, Edinburgh,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to the NOBILITY, GENTRY, and the PUBLIC, for the great encouragement they have honoured him with for the NEW-INVENTED FLEECY HOSIERY, and reſpectfully informs them he has ſet a number of additional men to work with it, and will receive a large and regular ſupply of the work from his looms every day during the cold ſeaſon.

FLEECY HOSIERY

Is peculiarly light, ſoft, and delicate—is twice as warm, and their durability renders it cheaper than common ſtockings—and is proved to be of the greateſt efficacy in the *Palſy, Gout, Rheumatiſm, Numbneſs, Chilblains*, &c. and may be had in great variety of

Silk, Cotton, & Worſted Stockings—Gloves,	Foot and Ancle-Socks—Knee-Caps,	Under Waiſtcoats, Lining for Muffs, &c.

*** The HON. BOARD of TRUSTEES for Manufactures have teſtified their approbation of this very great improvement in the ſtocking manufacture, and have honoured Mr COULTER with a *Premium*.——W. Coulter has upon hand a very extenſive ſtock of

Silk, Cotton, and Thread Stockings	Worſted Stockings Gloves, Mitts,	Night-caps, Purſes, &c.

Chiefly made at his manufactory in Roxburgh's Cloſe—are equal to any that come from England, and which he ſells upon very low terms.

The PATENT KNOTTED STOCKINGS of W. Coulter's manufacture are equal to the Patentee's, and will in future be

SOLD,

The Patent Knotted Silk Stockings at 16s. a pair, or 15s. 6d. in dozens;	The Patent Knotted Worſted Stockings at 6s. a pair, or 5s. 9d. in dozens;

being the Patentee's wholeſale price.

Choice of Lambs Wool Knitted Under Shirts.

WANTED,

Several ſober induſtrious Journeymen Stockingmakers, who will get a conſtant ſeat of factory work.

AERATED ALKALINE WATER.

GRAVEL is well known to produce the moſt painful and alarming diſorders to which the human body is incident. To diſcover means to relieve and cure theſe, has employed the attention and abilities of the moſt eminent Phyſicians, both in ancient and modern times. A remedy capable of diſſolving the Gravel, and of preventing its being formed into a Stone; and when formed, of ſmoothing its ſurface, and relieving the painful ſymptoms ariſing from it, ſurely deſerves the greateſt attention.

Of all the Lithontriptic Medicines, none is ſo juſtly intitled to this character, as one lately introduced into practice, viz.

THE AERATED ALKALINE WATER.

The experiments made with this Water, and a number of authentic caſes of its uſe, demonſtrate its ſolvent powers to be greater than thoſe of any other remedy ever in uſe. It excels all the reſt, in promoting appetite, digeſtion, and general health.

The increaſed demand for this Medicine, has induced JOHN MONCREIFF, Apothecary, North Bridge Street, Edinburgh, to provide variety of improved apparatus for preparing it, ſo that a conſtant ſupply, freſh made, and fully impregnated, may be always had at his ſhop.

N. B. Since this Water was advertiſed by Mr Moncreiff, it has been very generally uſed in and about Edinburgh, by perſons afflicted with Gravelliſh complaints—and he has had the ſatisfaction of receiving the moſt unequivocal accounts of its ſucceſs, in giving relief in ſuch caſes.

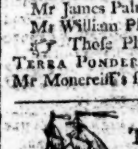
It ſeems alſo to have been of ſervice in other diſorders—in particular, fits of Gout appear to have been prevented by its uſe—Habitual Stranguries—alſo want of Appetite and Vomiting, have been effectually cured.

Its powers as an Antiſeptic, recommend it greatly in preference to other medicines uſed in Calculous Diſeaſes,—and very probably in Scrophula—Conſumption and Scorbutic complaints, the uſe of it will be found of great benefit.

That perſons in the country may obtain it conveniently, Mr M. ſends regular freſh ſupplies of it to the following places, where it will be ſold at the ſhops of

Mr Penman, Surgeon Apothecary, New Street, Glaſgow.
Mr Alexander Alliſon, Merchant, Perth.
Mr Alexander Wylie, Bookſeller, Dumfries.
Mr James Palmer, Printer, Kelſo.
Mr William Phorſon, Bookſeller, Berwick.

*** Thoſe Phyſicians who have called for the SALITED TERRA PONDEROSA, may be ſupplied with that article at Mr Moncreiff's ſhop, by Thurſday next.



FOR BARBADOES,

THE BRIGANTINE COURIER,

ALEX. M'LARTY Maſter,

Now lying at Greenock, to ſail the firſt of January. For freight or paſſage, apply to Mr Alexander Pitcairn, Edinburgh, or Meſſ. James and John Rankine, Greenock.

NEW COLLEGE.

THE following ſums for rebuilding of the Univerſity of Edinburgh, have been paid to one of the Public Banks, or ſubſcribed for, ſince the laſt Publication:

By a Lady not known	L.	15	15 0
Alex. Miller, Eſq. Advocate,		26	5 0
Mr John Tauſe, Writer in Edinburgh,		5	5 0
John Cochran Student of Humanity,		5	5 0
Earl of Breadalbane,		105	0 0
Mr James Cochran, Printer,		10	10 0
Robert Stewart, Eſq. of Caſſleſtewart,		26	5 0
Andrew Wauchop, Eſq. of Niddry,		21	0 0
Mr Alex. Thomſon, Merchant,		10	10 0
Mr John Sibbald, Smith,		5	5 0
James Montgomery, Eſq. Advocate,		10	10 0
Alex. Johnſtoun, Eſq. of Stratoun,		21	0 0
Miſtreſs John Grieve,		10	10 0
The Rev. Profeſſor James Finlayſon,		5	5 0
Mr William Campbell, Writer to the Signet,		5	5 0
Mr James Hunter, vintner, Writers Court,		5	5 0
Mr George Fulton, Teacher of Engliſh,		3	3 0
Mr Thomas Smith, Tin-plate-worker,		3	3 0
Andrew Duncan, of Edinburgh, Student of Phyſic,		2	2 0
Mr Thomas M'Kenzie, Druggiſt,		3	3 0
Mr Thomas Boog, ditto,		3	3 0
Mr Gardner, ditto,		3	3 0
Mr P. Lyon, ditto,		3	3 0
Mr R. Dempſter, ditto,		3	3 0
Mr R. Thynne, ditto, one guinea per annum for three years,		3	3 0
Dr Taylor,		3	3 0
Meſſ. Stewart and Company, Muſic Sellers,		4	4 0
Mr James Bertram, Merchant,		4	4 0
Mark Pringle, Eſq. of Fairnilie,		10	10 0
General Ralph Abercromby,		31	10 0
The Rev. Mr Simpſon, Miniſter, Edinburgh,		5	5 0
General Alexander Leſlie,		21	0 0
The Rev. Archibald Aliſon, L. L. B.		5	5 0
Mr James Brodie of the Royal College of Surgeons,		5	5 0
Sir James Pringle, Baronet,		52	10 0
Mr William Gibſon, Merchant in Edinburgh, for Mr Thomſon Bonar of London,		50	0 0
SUBSCRIBERS IN LEITH.			
George Leſlie, Eſq. Admiral of Leith,		10	10 0
Mr James Morriſon, jun. Merchant in Leith,		5	5 0
Mr Andrew Hunter, Merchant in Leith,		5	5 0
Mr John Pattiſon, Town Clerk of Leith,		10	10 0
Mr John Sime, Ship-builder, Leith,		15	15 0
Mr John Mitchell, Merchant, Leith,		10	10 0
Mr James Pillans, Merchant, Leith,		10	10 0
Mr Ellis Martin, Merchant, Leith,		5	5 0
Mr William Kerr, Merchant, Leith,		5	5 0
Mr Barclay Fife, Merchant, Leith,		5	5 0
Mr Richard Todd, Merchant, Leith,		10	10 0
Mr John Crokat, Slater, Leith,		4	4 0
Mr John Hadaway, Merchant, Leith,		5	5 0
Mr Patrick Hadaway, Brewer, Leith,		5	5 0
Mr John Cundell, Brewer, Leith,		5	5 0
Mr Thomas Gladſtones, Merchant, Leith,		4	4 0
Mr John Jameſon, Merchant, Leith,		10	10 0
Mr William Crawfoord, Merchant, Leith,		5	5 0
Mr William Grinlay, Merchant, Leith,		5	5 0
Meſſ. Ramſay, Williamſon, and Company, Merchants, Leith,		10	10 0
Mr Archibald Geddes, Manager of the Edinburgh Glaſs Houſe at Leith,		5	5 0
Mr William Geddes, aſſiſtant Manager of the Edinburgh Glaſs Houſes at Leith,		5	5 0
Mr John M'Lean, Merchant in Leith,		5	5 0
Mr Robert Cleghorn, Baker in Leith,		5	5 0
Mr William Laing, Baker in Leith,		5	5 0
Mr James Weir, Baker in Leith,		5	5 0
Mr William Thornburn, Tea Merchant in Leith,		5	5 0
Mr Gilbert Grierſon, Merchant in Leith,		5	5 0
Mr Andrew Caſſells, Shipmaſter, Leith,		5	5 0
Mr Thomas Anderſon, Surgeon in Leith,		5	5 0
Mr James Morriſon, Merchant, Leith,		5	5 0
Capt. Charles Elder of the Royal Charlotte Exciſe Yaucht,		5	5 0
Mr John Hutton, Merchant in Leith,		5	5 0
Mr Adolphus Scoales, Merchant in Leith,		5	5 0
Mr Andrew Scoales, Merchant in Leith,		5	5 0
Meſſ. Patrick Millar and Co. Merchants in Leith,		10	10 0
Mr George Brown, Merchant, Leith,		5	5 0
Mr Robert Kerr, Merchant, Leith,		5	5 0
Mr William Mitchell, Merchant in Leith,		10	10 0
Mr Andrew Alliſon, Merchant in Leith,		5	5 0
Meſſ. James Scott and Co. Merchants in Leith,		10	10 0
Meſſ. Anderſon and Cundell, Merchants in Leith,		5	5 0
Mr Thomas Jamiſon, Merchant in Leith,		5	5 0
George Fullerton, Eſq. Collector of the Cuſtoms at Leith,		8	8 0
Meſſ. Peter and Francis Forreſter and Co. Merchants, Leith,		10	10 0
George Middleton, Eſq. Comptroller of the Cuſtoms at Leith,		4	4 0
Mr William Oliphant, Land-ſurveyor of the Cuſtoms at Leith,		5	5 0
Mr Alexander Waddel, Tide-ſurveyor of the Cuſtoms at Leith,		2	2 0
Mr George Taylor, Merchant, Leith,		5	5 0
Mr John Dudgeon, Merchant, Leith,		3	3 0
The Rev. Mr Thomas Scott, Leith,		2	2 0
The Rev. Mr Robert Dickſon, Leith,		2	2 0
Mr John Sligo, Merchant, Leith,		10	10 0
Mr William Coke, Bookſeller in Leith, One Guinea *per annum*, for five years,		5	5 0
Mr John Wood, writer in Leith,		3	3 0
Mr George Muckle, Leith,		3	3 0
Mr Walter Gibſon, ſurgeon, Leith,		5	5 0
Mr George Robertſon, writer, Leith,		3	3 0
Mr James Bannerman, Merchant, Leith,		3	3 0
Mr James Thomſon, Teacher, Leith,		1	11 6
Mr John Gray, Teacher of Writing, Leith,		2	2 0
Mr Alex. Ingram, Teacher of Mathematicks, Leith,		2	2 0
Mr Robert Barker, Brewer, Leith,		2	2 0
Mr William Walker, Merchant, Queen-ſtreet, Leith,		2	2 0
Meſſ. John Glen and Co. Merchants, Leith,		4	4 0
William Scott, Eſq. Leith,		10	0 0
Meſſ. David M'Laren and Sons, Merchants in Leith,		3	3 0
Meſſ. Robert and Alexander Shoreſs, merchants in Leith,			
Mr George Gibb, Vintner in Leith,		3	3 0
Mr James Gray, Shopkeeper in Leith,		2	2 0
Mr Robert Robertſon, Merchant in Leith,		2	2 0
Captain George Ritchie, Leith,		2	2 0
The Land-waiters of the Cuſtoms at Leith,		2	2 0
Meſſ. Bells and Rattrays, Merchants in Leith,		25	0 0
Mr James Cheape, Leith,		10	10 0
Mr John Jameſon, jun. Merchant in Leith,		5	5 0
Mr Robert Brunton, Merchant in Leith,		2	2 0
Mr James Primroſe of the Cuſtoms, Leith,		2	2 0
Mr Robert Strong, Merchant in Leith,		5	5 0
Mr William Hagart, Merchant in Leith,		5	5 0
Mr John Macalhattan, Joiner in Leith,		2	2 0
Mr George Gilleſpie, Baker in Leith,		2	2 0
Mr Alexander Nielſon, Solicitor at Law, Leith,		2	2 0
Mr James Scarth, Merchant in Leith,		2	2 0
Mr Alexander Gowan, Merchant in Leith,		2	2 0
Captain William Beatſon, Leith,		2	2 0
Mr Benjamin Waters, Merchant in Leith,		2	2 0
Dr James Macneill of Neilhall, Leith Walk,		5	5 0
Mr James Crirrie, Rector of the Grammar School, Leith,		2	2 0
Mr John Patiſon, jun. Student at Leith,		2	2 0
The Collectors of the Shore-dues at Leith,		5	5 0
George Sinclair, merchant, Leith,		5	5 0
Thomas Paton, merchant, Leith,		5	5 0
William Grinly, Leith, for Capt. William Walker, one log of mahogany, value		3	0 0
Total,	L.	43,594	18 6

N. B. The Directors of the Bank of Scotland, and of the Royal Bank of Scotland, have agreed to give *five per cent.* intereſt on all ſums which may be paid to them on account of the Univerſity; and at either of theſe Banks receipts will be delivered to ſubſcribers, upon payment of the ſums annexed to their reſpective ſubſcriptions.

JOHN GRAY Clerk.

This day is publiſhed,

A CATALOGUE OF CHOICE PRINTS,

Hiſtorical and Fancy Subjects, and Landſcapes,

Some of which are proofs, and in colours, fit for the Cabinet, or for framing;

To be Sold by auction, on Monday the 28th, and three following evenings, in Martin's Sale-room, Old Bank Cloſe. To be viewed on the reſpective days of ſale, from eleven till three afternoon.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE

THE Proprietors beg leave to inform the Public, That they continue to inſure Houſes, Buildings, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, from loſs or damage by Fire; and to remind their friends that they will be allowed their policies free of expence, upon removal from other offices; and alſo to perſons already inſured in this office, requiring alterations in their inſurances.

Ships in Harbour or in Dock inſured from Fire by the Month or Year.

The rates of inſurance may be known by applying to the under-mentioned Agents, or at the Fire-Office, foot of the Side, Newcaſtle—

DONALD SMITH and Co. Front of the Exchange, Edinburgh—and

FLEEMING and DOUGLAS, Merchants, Glaſgow.

*** All perſons in Edinburgh and vicinity, inſured in this office, the premiums on whoſe policies fall due at the Chriſtmas Quarter, (being the 25th current) are hereby reminded to pay the ſaid premiums at the Office of the ſaid Donald Smith and Co, where printed receipts will be ready on, or before the 30th of January next, when the fifteen days allowed by this Office, over and above the time they are inſured for, will expire.

The above notice is given to prevent the inſured loſing the benefit of their policies, by omitting to make ſuch payment in proper time. WILLIAM LLOYD, Sec.

NEWCASTLE *Dec.* 24. 1789.

For Account of the Manufacturers,

On Wedneſday 27th and Thurſday 28th of January next,

WHEELHOUSE AND WHITFIELD,

Will put up to Public Sale,

At their Warehouſes in Fenchurch Street, appropriated for the accommodation of the Manufacturers of

BRITISH PIECE-GOODS,

A Large and Valuable aſſortment of Muſlins, Muſſet Handkerchiefs, Aprons, &c. Printed Linens, Cotton and Pullicat Handkerchiefs, Purple and Chintz Shawls, Printed Linens, Cottons and Callicoes, Muſlinets, Dimities, Quiltings, dyed;—Jeans and other Manchester Goods;—White Callicoes and Shawl Cloths for Printing.—Sail Cloths, Osnaburgs, Shirtings, and other White and Brown British Linens.

Particulars of which will be given in time by Wheelhouſe and Whitfield, Sworn Brokers, New-Rents, St Martin's Le Grand.

N. B. Such Goods as are intended for the above Sale, muſt be delivered in London on or before the 18th January, otherwiſe they muſt lie over for the following Sale, which is alſo fixed to be the laſt week in March.

LONDON GAZETTE,

DECEMBER 22.

WAR-OFFICE—December 22, 1789.

FIRST (or the King's) Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Samuel Swinfen, Gent. is appointed to be Cornet, by purchafe, vice William Tyndale, promoted.

First Regiment of Foot Guards, Captain John Gage, from the 11th regiment of foot, to be Lieutenant, vice George Trevelyan, who exchanges.

Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards, Captain George Eld to be Captain of a Company, by purchafe, vice John Duroure, who retires. Enfign Henry Levett Hall to be Lieftenant, vice George Eld. —— Dafhwood, Gent. to be Enfign, vice Henry Levett Hall.

11th Regiment of Foot, Captain George Trevelyan, from the 1ft regiment of foot guards, to be Captain of a Company, vice John Gage, who exchanges.

New South Wales Corps of Foot, Enfign Charles Bloxham, from the half-pay of the late 85th regiment, to be Enfign, vice William Cummine, who is replaced on half-pay.

BANKRUPTS.

William Boynton of Upper Seymour-ftreet, Portman-fquare, in the county of Middlefex, painter.—Thomas Dickfon of Minfkip, in the county of York, dealer.—John Page, now or late of Milton next Stittingborne, in the county of Kent, foyman.—Joſeph Walton of the town and county of Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, baker and flour-dealer.—Thomas Newman of Stockwell, in the parifh of St Mary, Lambeth, in the county of Surrey, victualler.—James Cooper of the city of Rochefter, in the county of Kent, grocer.—John Long of Bifhop Hatfield, in the county of Herts, brewer.

LLOYD'S LIST—Dec. 22.

THE Fame, Johnſon, from Barcelona to Liverpool, is aſhore near Holyhead.

The Indian, ——, from Oſtend and Madraſs, is loſt in Bengal River.

The Diana, March, from Sicily for Liſbon, is arrived at Barcelona in diſtreſs.

The Nancy and Jean, M'Donald, from St Michaels to Liverpool, is ſtranded in Carnarvon Bay; cargo ſaved with damage.

Captain William Cunning, of the Lively, from Seville, ſpoke the brig Fanie, of Pool, Captain Rawlins, bound from Newfoundland to Viana, all well, in lat. 41. 35. lon. 11. 23. Weſt.

The Minerva, Shephard, from Terragona to Guernſey, is loſt near the entrance of the River Ebro.

The Proſperity, Monro, from Belfaſt to Jamaica, is put into Antigua in diſtreſs.

The Pomona, Hopkins, from Quebec, was loſt in the Delaware the 30th of October.

The Ben, Reynolds, from Hull to Jamaica, and the Relief, ——, from Portſmouth to London, is aſhore near Boulogne.

The Young Eagle, Kerr, from Philadelphia, in lat. 38. N. lon. 70. W. ſpoke the Sally, ——, of Briſtol, from Granada for New York.

Extract of a letter from Bombay, 4th July 1789.——We have had a very violent ſtorm, in which the Shah Byram Gore, a large veſſel, has been totally loſt, and ſeveral others miſſing. Great damage has likewiſe been done in the harbour; but fortunately the Minerva has ſuffered no further, than having the jolly boat ſtaved to pieces.

The Commerce, Warren, that was aſhore in the River St Laurence, is got off and arrived at Quebec.

The Good Intent, Finley, of Sunderland, is aſhore near Flamborough Head.

The Sally, Matthews, from Granada, is loſt off New York.

The Wilhelmina, Dekoe, from Amſterdam to Havre-de-grace, is put into Ramſgate with damage.

MAILS.

Arrived—Ireland, 4.—Leeward Iſlands, 1.—France, 2.
Due—Ireland, 4.—Holland, 2.—Flanders, 2.

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

PARIS,—DECEMBER 17.

The Aſſembly is every day opened by the reading of addreſſes, memorials, &c. received on the preceding day. One of thoſe preſented on Monday, was from the town of l'Orient, which requeſts "The "Aſſembly to conſtruct the edifice of Liberty more "*ſlowly*, in order that it may be more *ſolid*;" a requeſt by no means unſeaſonable, as that part of the edifice which is already erected, has certainly been carried on too rapidly to expect it can be laſting.—The enthuſiaſts have created too many enemies at a time; had they corrected abuſes more ſlowly, and leſs rigorouſly, the ſufferers would have accuſtomed themſelves by degrees to their loſs, or have found ſome means of repairing their fortunes by the aſſiſtance and protection of friends; but at preſent the diſtreſſed have nobody to apply to but thoſe who are as diſtreſſed as themſelves. The fact is, that one half of the nation is under an immediate real affliction, that the other half may enjoy a future and imaginary happineſs.

The different addreſſes being communicated, the Aſſembly proceeded to the hearing all their late decrees reſpecting the Municipalities, and which had been reduced by the Committee into a connected ſtate. This gave riſe to a propoſal for dividing them into two claſſes, one containing thoſe articles, which being entirely conſtitutional, muſt be inviolable, and *accepted* by the King; the other, containing ſuch as were merely regulative, (to form a new word, after a term equally new in French, *Reglementaires*) and therefore might be ſubmitted to the King for his *ſanction*. After a very noiſy debate, it was agreed that the diviſion ſhould be made accordingly.

This matter was ſucceeded by a letter from the Municipality of Toulon, giving an account of the fatal affair which had happened in that town on Sunday the 13th inſtant, *(and which was exactly as ſtated in our laſt.)*

By the laſt letters from Toulon, we learn, that the troubles of that town were greatly increaſed. In order to inflame the minds of the people ſtill more againſt the marine officers, a report had been artfully ſpread, that the fleets of England and Holland combined, were in the Mediterranean, and coming, by the connivance of the French officers, to take poſſeſſion of the port!

This being related to the Aſſembly, it was moved, that the Preſident ſhould immediately write to the Municipal Officers of Toulon, to inform them of the falſity of the report, and to aſſure them, that if the people had any real cauſe of complaint, their grievances ſhould be taken into conſideration as ſoon as the tranquillity of the town was reſtored. Prudent, and even neceſſary as this ſtep muſt ſeem, it was violently oppoſed, under a ſuppoſition that the letter propoſed contained ſome cenſure on the conduct of the people. After an angry and tedious diſpute, the matter was poſtponed to Tueſday. When it was reſumed on that day, the debate grew ſtill more violent. In order to juſtify the people, the whole blame was thrown on the Commandant and the Marine Officers, and the affair again adjourned till the return of the courier who had carried the laſt diſpatches from the King and the Aſſembly.

The Military Eſtabliſhment was next brought into deliberation. This gave occaſion to a very animated debate between the Military Gentlemen, and the unmilitary. The former, from theory and experience, ſhewed the neceſſity of recruiting and maintaining a proper body of regular diſciplined troops, on the ſame footing as it was, in this as well as other nations; increaſing, however, the preſent pay of the ſoldiers, and correcting thoſe abuſes which had too much prevailed in many parts of the military department. The other party contended for an army of citizens, who, animated by the free ſpirit of patriotiſm, muſt neceſſarily become better troops than thoſe who only fought for pay. From a general conſideration of the buſineſs, they came to the particular point of recruiting the army. One method propoſed was, to regiſter every man of a certain age, who ſhould be obliged to ſerve in his turn: Another method was, to engage volunteers by bounty money. The advantages and diſadvantages of each method were fairly expoſed. We have only to add, it was at length determined that the moſt eligible manner of recruiting the army, is by Volunteers.

The alarm of the Diplomatic Body now in Paris, on the ſubject of their privileges, is perfectly natural and neceſſary. It has hitherto been the cuſtom with the officers about the palace to pay them ſome military compliment upon particular occaſions; one of the ſubalterns neglected it, and on enquiry being made into the reaſon, his Excellency was deſired to remember, that privileges of all ſorts were extinguiſhed.—One of the Ambaſſadors then ſtated the fears of the body to M. Montmorin, the Miniſter for the Foreign Department, who wrote the following letter to the Preſident of the National Aſſembly:

"Mr Preſident, The Ambaſſadors and Foreign Miniſters at this Court have within theſe few days made known to me their deſire of obtaining an explanation of the anſwer given by the National Aſſembly to a Deputation from the Commons of Paris. The application made by theſe Deputies to the Aſſembly, was for leave to be granted the Commons to make what ſearch they thought neceſſary in privileged houſes. The Ambaſſadors and Foreign Miniſters, well perſuaded that the National Aſſembly had no intention of including them, or their houſes, in the general terms of their anſwer, would not have thought it neceſſary to ſolicit any explanation reſpecting it, if one of them, who enquired into the diſcontinuance of an attention uſually paid the Diplomatic Body by the military, had not been informed in anſwer, That all privileges were at an end. The Ambaſſadors and Foreign Miniſters, therefore, think they have reaſon to apprehend too extenſive an interpretation of the anſwer of the Aſſembly to the Commons of Paris, and that ſerious conſequences might ariſe, of which they would be obliged to complain. The Ambaſſadors and Foreign Miniſters are accountable to the Sovereigns they repreſent, in every thing that concerns the dignity of their ſtations; it therefore becomes them to leave nothing unnoticed that might leſſen their conſequence; and it is from a ſenſe of this duty, as well as to prevent all cauſe of complaint, that they have applied to me. I have returned them the beſt anſwer in my power to leſſen their apprehenſions; but, as they are founded in the anſwer alluded to of the National Aſſembly, I muſt acknowledge, Mr Preſident, I feel it highly deſirable, that the National Aſſembly would authoriſe me, through you, to explain this matter, ſo as to deſtroy even the ſmalleſt doubt reſpecting the privileges of the Diplomatic Body.

"I have only to add, that the Ambaſſadors and Foreign Miniſters, having informed their reſpective Courts of the application made to me in this buſineſs, I cannot help earneſtly hoping that the explanation I have the honour to aſk for, might be given as ſoon and as explicitly as poſſible, that the diſagreeable doubts which their letters muſt give riſe to, in the different Courts of Europe, might be ſuppreſſed as ſoon as formed. I have the honour to be, with reſpect, &c. MONTMORIN."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LISLE, *Dec.* 17.

The official account of the capture of Bruſſels, publiſhed by the Patriots, is as under. It is dated the 12th of December.

"At length, notwithſtanding the armiſtice, and every other pretence, 500 brave patriots of Bruſſels have dared to engage in battle with 6000 Auſtrians. The action commenced yeſterday afternoon, at four o'clock. The firſt attempt was to make priſoners of all the ſoldiers who guarded the Mint, and thoſe who were quartered in the different convents. General d'Alton did his utmoſt, from ſix o'clock in the morning, to negociate an armiſtice. About ſeven o'clock, 800 men of Bender d'Aſſot entered the city, with two pieces of cannon, which they planted on the Grand Place. About ten o'clock, General d'Alton thought proper to ſend a large detachment in order to releaſe, by forcible means, the officers and privates made priſoners in the Baſteville. This was the ſignal for a new engagement, which will be ever memorable for its victory. The patriots, no longer able to contain themſelves, routed the whole detachment. To the number of 500, at the utmoſt, they inveſted the great market, and, after a moſt obſtinate conflict, they made themſelves maſters of the Corps de Garde, and two pieces of cannon, and took about 400 Auſtrians priſoners. About the ſame time, the engagement recommenced in all quarters of the city; and, in leſs than two hours, the patriots made themſelves maſters of the barracks of the military, and of the magazines, in which they found near 2000 muſkets, beſides cartridges, ammunition, &c. Towards noon, they attacked the Park, and the Palace Royale, where the greateſt body of troops were concentred, with 12 pieces of cannon. After a very heavy firing on both ſides, d'Alton, perceiving that the place was no longer tenible againſt ſuch bravery, capituated for the immediate retreat of his whole garriſon; and the requeſt having been acceded to, about one o'clock, they departed, with great precipitation, thro' the Porte de Namur. But, as all the ſoldiers are not equally inclined to follow him, at the moment this is writing, they are ſquabbling among themſelves, without the city. Already, we have got more than 3,000 priſoners. But few killed. And no houſes plundered.

Authenticitatem teſtor,
(Signed) G. B. A. SCHELLEKENS,
Greffier."

When I had the pleaſure of communicating the taking of Bruſſels, laſt poſt, the news had but juſt arrived here in general terms; and every one naturally imagined, that the victory had been purchaſed by General Vander Meis, with his main army; (the more ſo, as it was reported, the day before, that they were within three leagues of Bruſſels) but upon the arrival, ſince then, of the particulars, it affords matter of ſurpriſe, that General d'Alton ſhould have permitted the inhabitants of Bruſſels only to have driven him away with his whole garriſon. No doubt, the apprehenſions of Vander Meis's immediate arrival, with his forces, was the only cauſe of his ſurrendering the city; which it would have been impracticable to defend, when a free paſſage was opened for their entrance during the term of the armiſtice.

Count Trautmandorff, finding that the Emperor's laſt proclamation of amneſty failed, like the former, in its effects, publiſhed two other declarations to this purport: The firſt regretted the little ſucceſs which attended the paternal ſentiments of tenderneſs of his Majeſty towards his people, and imputed it to the want of his expreſs guarantee for the performance of the ſtipulations therein contained; that Miniſter, therefore, ardently deſiring that the public tranquillity and allegiance ſhould be reſtored, and unwilling to neglect any opportunity which might reſt with him, for the accompliſhment of ſo deſirable a purpoſe, takes upon himſelf to pledge his word of honour, and to become a full and unreſerved guarantee for all the propoſals made in his Majeſty's publications. The latter ſignifies, that having a full confidence in the loyalty and good conduct of the citizens of Bruſſels, he thus directed the trenches thrown open in the ſtreets, to be filled up, and the arms to be again put into their hands, for their own defence as before. Theſe orders have been accordingly put into execution, and the event of them has been, that the Burgeſſes have uſed their arms in the aſſertion of their liberties and privileges, as before deſcribed.

What meaſures the main army under General Vander Meis may take, on account of this victory, will, perhaps, tranſpire before next poſt.

At Ghent 400 workmen are conſtantly employed in demoliſhing the citadel built by Charles the V. which upon all occaſions have been found totally unneceſſary. Beſides the troops in pay, they have ſeveral corps of volunteers, one of which is mounted, and exceedingly well capariſoned. Multitudes of people are ſending their plate to the mint, &c. which is coining for the circulation of the country. A medal has been ſtruck, repreſenting the Belgic Lion laying his fangs on the Roman Eagle.

LONDON.

DECEMBER 23.

This morning his Majeſty, in his poſt-chaiſe and four, from Windſor Lodge, arrived at St James's Palace, where there was an ordinary Levee.

No other part of the Royal Family came to town with the King, as this is the only buſineſs during this week at St James's.

As there will be no Drawing-room at St James's to-morrow, the Queen and Princeſſes will remain at Windſor Lodge till next week.

His Majeſty experienced a narrow eſcape, a few days ſince, from being overturned in his carriage in Colebrook river, which ſeparates Iver and Uxbridge Moor; when returning from hunting, the two leaders fell into a hole; but, fortunately, were immediately extricated by the extraordinary agility and preſence of mind of the poſtillion. Two days after, a waggon loaded with corn was overturned, at the ſame ſpot, on its way to Uxbridge market.

The hoſpitalities at Windſor are to be kept up this Chriſtmas in the true old Engliſh ſtyle; on one day, public dinner for all the branches of the Royal Family—another for a ſelect party of Nobility—and another for the domeſtics; with a ball, &c. &c.

The King has given directions for making out new and complete regiſters of the Moſt Noble Order of the Garter, from its inſtitution by King Edward III. in the thirteenth century, to the preſent time.

The inſtallation of the Knights of the Garter at Windſor, which is ſaid to be appointed for the enſuing ſummer, will be the moſt brilliant ſpectacle ever exhibited. A new regiſtry is now in contemplation.

The Duke of Clarence is now entirely recovered; but he ſtill continues a ſtrict regimen as to diet.

Prince Erneſt-Auguſtus, his Majeſty's fifth ſon, now in the 19th year of his age, is ſhortly to make the tour of Italy.—When the laſt letters left his Royal Highneſs, preparations were making for his departure from Germany.

It muſt be highly flattering to the Prince of Wales to hear, that the independent counties and towns in Ireland refuſe to give the leaſt encouragement in their canvas to thoſe candidates who oppoſed the intereſt of the Prince on the queſtion of Regency.

Monday evening his Royal Highneſs th Wales, dined with a large party at the Star and Garter, Pall Mall.

Yeſterday there was a full meeting of the *Je ne Scais Quoi Club*, at the Star and Garter, Pall-Mall. Their Royal Highneſſes the Prince of Wales, Dukes of York, and Orleans, were preſent.

His Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales honoured the original Beef Steak Club with his preſence on Saturday laſt, and ſeemed highly delighted with the convivialities attending beef and liberty.—This was the firſt time of his Highneſs's appearance, ſince his being appointed an honorary member.

Yeſterday his Serene Highneſs the Duke of Orleans gave a grand dinner to the Prince of Wales and ſeveral Nobility, at his houſe in Chapel-ſtreet, Park-lane, from whence the Prince went to the Club, at the Star and Garter Tavern, Pall-Mall.

This day his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales ſet off for Wooburn Abbey, in Bedfordſhire, on a viſit to the Duke of Bedford, and to partake of the hoſpitalities of that noble manſion.

This morning his Grace the Duke of Leeds tranſacted buſineſs with the Foreign Miniſters, at his Office, at Whitehall.

Yeſterday afternoon, Mr Pitt, Mr Grenville, and Mr Villiers, came to town from Lord Bayham's ſeat at Riverhead, Kent, and in the evening Mr Pitt gave a dinner to ſeveral members of both houſes of Parliament, at his houſe in Downing-ſtreet.

The Count d'Artois has already quarrelled with his father-in-law, the King of Sardinia; and it is in conſequence of this quarrel, that he has quitted the capital of Piedmont, and is gone to Genoa, in his way, it is ſaid, to Madrid.

Yeſterday the Count and Counteſs of Chatelet arrived at Nerot's Hotel, St James's, from France, and in the evening they dined with the French Ambaſſador.

This day the Earl of Weſtmoreland reſigns his office as one of the Joint Poſt-maſters; and on Monday his Lordſhip, the Counteſs, and ſuite, ſet off for Ireland.

After the trial of Pix yeſterday, the Earl of Effingham ſet out in a poſt-chaiſe and four for Plymouth, to proceed with all convenient diſpatch to his government at Jamaica.

The new Poſt-maſter, ſo far from being declared, is not even gueſſed at by thoſe who ſhould have the earlieſt intelligence upon the occaſion; this Office, and the Maſterſhip of the Horſe to the Queen, are to lie over for ſome time.

The price of bread remains, by order of the Lord Mayor, the ſame as laſt week; there having been no Court of Aldermen yeſterday, and little variation in the price of grain and flour at the market.

Waſhington muſt be a man of peculiar humility, or he might long ſince have aſſumed ſovereign power. It is, however, thought by many, that the brow of this extraordinary *farmer* will yet be "encircled with a glorious diadem."

How are times altered!—A very little while ſince, nobody would truſt the Americans!—The Americans are now afraid to truſt the French, their former bankers!

We can inform the public from the moſt unqueſtionable authority, that the Americans, preſuming upon the idea of our being embroiled in the diſturbances on the Continent, have ſent a ſpirited memorial to Lord Dorcheſter, demanding, in very haughty terms, the delivery of their frontier forts. Theſe have been kept in our hands ſince the concluſion of the war; and had the Americans fulfilled their part of the treaty, we could not juſtly have delayed till this diſtant period the performance of ours.

The Bruſſels Gazette ſtill remains due—occaſioned, it is generally ſuppoſed, by the reverſe that has taken place in the government of that city.

The ſtupendous baſon at Plymouth dock-yard, excavated from the ſolid rock, is the projection of Lord Howe. As the French Ville de Paris fell into our hands during the laſt war, his Lordſhip had an eye to the probable conſequences of a future one, and this baſon will accordingly contain the largeſt French or Spaniſh firſt-rate, either of which is in ſize ſuperior to ours.

Saturday, was launched at Deptford, a new ſhip, burden 400 tons, called the Diſcovery, commanded by Captain Roberts. This ſhip was built for the expreſs purpoſe of ſailing round the world, and will proceed on her voyage about March next; her conveniences for ſuch a deſign are much ſpoken of, and ſhe will carry out all artiſts, mechanical implements, &c. that may be neceſſary to complete ſuch an undertaking.

Sir Sampſon Wright, Nicholas Bond, and W. Addington, Eſqrs. are appointed by the Lords of the Admiralty in the commiſſion for examining and committing priſoners for trial, who are or may be guilty of any piratical practices, coming within the juriſdiction of the High Court of Admiralty.

It is a fact, that a Lady who was ſubpœna'd on the part of Mr Sykes, in his trial with Captain Parſloe, paid the hundred pounds forfeit, rather than appear.

Kelly, who was pilloried at Reading, brings actions againſt thoſe who pelted him. This is a new cauſe of trial, but clearly a legal one.

A ſecond ſhock of an earthquake, ſeverer than the firſt, has been felt along the ſea-coaſt, from Eaſtbourne to Bexhill and Haſtings—many houſes were ſenſibly felt to ſhake. A ball of electric fire fell with amazing velocity, and did an infinite deal of miſchief in the vicinity of Salehurſt.

Sunday night died, at Portſmouth, in a very advanced age, Mr Samuel Wheeler, who, for many years, has held the contract for the carpenter's work in the various fortifications, forts, &c. round that place.

Bills to the amount of thirty thouſand pounds were lately negociated at Paris on a French commercial houſe in this city, but were refuſed to be taken up, in conſequence of the preſent deranged ſtate of affairs in France. On this occaſion a principal in the houſe here, in which M. Necker was concerned ſome years ago, readily came forward, and took them up.

Another Paris bill, of ten thouſand pounds, drawn on a houſe in this city, was a few days ago duly honoured and diſcharged.

By this time, in all probability, the whole of the Turkiſh forces have been driven acroſs the Danube.—The Prince de Cobourg, after the taking of Buchareſt, in order to avail himſelf of the general conſternation which prevailed amongſt the enemy, reſted but one day in that city, and then marched to follow up his victory over the flying troops of the Grand Sultan.

It was reported at Vienna, that the Hoſpodar of Wallachia invited the Auſtrians into his country, having the greateſt reaſon to fear that not only his treaſures, but his life, were in abſolute danger from the Porte.

This day a Court of Directors was held at the Eaſt India Houſe: to-morrow the Court will adjourn till after the holidays.

The tea ſales at the Eaſt India Houſe will continue near a fortnight longer; as they entered upon the hyſon only on Monday laſt.

By letters from India, we learn, that the Ocean, Captain Todd, arrived at Fort St George, the 20th July.

Yeſterday morning the Eaſt India letters brought over by the Swallow packet, were delivered out.

The Eaſt India ſhips are preparing to get away with as much expedition as poſſible. Three more of the Captains are expected to take leave of the Court of Directors this week.

The public are ſtill anxiouſly gaping for the India intelligence brought home by the Swallow packet.—We hear of the deaths, marriages, and often private incidents, which lately occurred in that country, but we hear nothing diſtinctly, although ſeveral rumours are abroad of the *motions* of our old *friend* Tippoo Saib. All this is extremely myſterious.

Accounts were received by the Swallow packet from India, that the government of Madras had been diſturbed by a body of Polygars, who had committed depredations, and threatened outrages of the moſt hoſtile kind. General Horn was anxious to march a conſiderable detachment to diſpoſſeſs them of the ſituation they had taken; but he was over-ruled by Mr Hollond and the reſt of the Council, who thought that Colonel Stewart, with the party which he commanded, would be equal to the taſk of repelling them. An engagement took place, which however was not deciſive. The Polygars kept their ground; 70 Europeans were killed, and a great number of ſepoys. Earl Cornwallis expreſſes himſelf highly diſſatisfied with the conduct of the Council in not adopting the advice given by General Horn.

The Swallow alſo brings advice, that Tippoo Saib has actually inveſted Tillicherry.

A Mr Mackintoſh lately died in India, where he had acquired an immenſe fortune, which devolves on his brother, a taylor at Kenſington:—A ſplendid equipage is now preparing for the quondam Knight of the Thimble.

The Society of Surgeons of Eaſt India ſhips have unanimouſly reſolved, that, for the future, all paſſengers to and from India, whilſt on board their reſpective ſhips, applying to them for medical aſſiſtance, ſhall be conſidered as patients in private practice, and charged accordingly—it having appeared, by a late deciſion of a cauſe ſubmitted to the arbitration of four eminent medical men, in London, that their right to make ſuch charges is undoubted.

The illuminations in Bengal on his Majeſty's hap-

by recovery, though extremely magnificent, were entirely eclipsed by the brilliancy of one act of charity, performed on the occasion by an Armenian merchant, who paid the debts of near Two Hundred Natives confined in the gaol of Calcutta, thereby enabling them not only to join in the general joy, but to embrace once more their families and friends.

Earl Cornwallis has totally abolished the Slave Trade in Bengal, and has issued a proclamation, declaring, "That all persons who may hereafter be found, either directly or indirectly concerned therein, shall be prosecuted in the Supreme Court; and, if a British subject, shall, on conviction, be sent to Europe. That in order no person may plead ignorance, the proclamation shall be published every where in his jurisdiction, on the first of January in every year."

A reward of one hundred Sicca Rupees is offered for discovering any offender against the proclamation, and Fifty Rupees more for every person of either sex, who is delivered from slavery, or illegal confinement, in consequence of such discovery.

It is published in the different languages of the country, and has been sent to all the merchants, traders, and public offices, for their notice.

ARRIVALS IN INDIA.

At Madras, the following ships belonging to the East India Company, viz.

The Europa, Applegarth.
Warley, Wilson.
Pigot, Ballantyne.
Berrington, Ley.
Duke of Buccleugh, Wall.
Sullivan, Pouncey.
And Nottingham, Anderson.

Also, the Juliana Matilda, Imperial East Indiaman.

THE POLYGARS.

The Polygars, who have lately rendered themselves so troublesome to our Eastern settlements, reside in the woods which cover the mountains about seventy miles inland of Madras. The name, which implies inhabitants of the woods, is generally applied to all those who live in this way in every part of India. They have thus situated themselves that they might become independent of the European and Country powers; but, notwithstanding, have been in the habit of paying tribute to the East India Company.

When they seek to avoid this tribute, a few skirmishes ensue betwixt them and the Company's troops, in which many Europeans are killed; since the passes to the towns they have formed, in the almost impenetrable woods, are so extremely narrow, that the getting to them, is, generally speaking, impracticable, and has succeeded but in few instances, and that with a very heavy loss to the Company.

These Indians are extremely dexterous with a kind of fire arm, called a match-lock, because it is not provided with a flint and steel, but is discharged by a lighted match. Provided with this weapon, they place themselves in trees, when attacked in their hereditary woods, and pick off, unobserved, vast numbers of their enemies.

The Flanders Mail arrived this day, but brought nothing material.

It is said on the Continent, that the Emperor has mortgaged the Netherlands, some time since, to the French, to obtain money to carry on the war against the Turks. To this is imputed the miserable situation of the French Treasury, and it is even imagined by many, that the disturbances in Austrian Flanders have been excited by the politics of the Emperor during the present situation of France, that the latter may not avail itself of the mortgage.

Saturday, a man was convicted before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, at Guildhall, on the oaths of Lemon Caseby, a constable, and others, for swearing nine profane oaths, and getting drunk. He was fined in the penalty of one shilling per oath, and five shillings for getting drunk.

Extract of a letter from the Continent to a Merchant in the City.

"The present situation of Flanders, having wholly suspended the conveyance of goods through that country, we learn that Middleburgh in Zealand, is now the place at which merchandize, destined for the Continent, are mostly landed, and from thence conveyed, at an easy expence, to their different destinations."

LIVERPOOL, *Dec.* 20.

On Wednesday last, in the evening, a dreadful storm arose, in which two vessels were lost, one off Burbo; and from a stern that is washed up, she is supposed to be the Mary, Captain Dunlop, from this port, bound to France, and laden with 11,000 barrels of flour. From several dead bodies having been washed on shore, we fear the whole of the crew have perished. The other vessel was discovered by the tops of her masts scarcely emerging above the surface of the sea, not far from the Black Rock; her name is not yet known.

The Diana brig, Capt. Hunt, arrived on Friday from Alexandria, after having encountered a very tempestuous and dangerous voyage.

The Molly, Bibby, of this port, from Africa, arrived at Dominica on the 19th of October, with 367 slaves, having buried but one of the crew and one slave during the whole voyage.

PRICE OF STOCKS, Dec. 23.

Bank Stock, 183½.	India Scrip.—
3 per cent. red. 77⅞.	Ditto Bonds, 109 a 107 prem.
Ditto con. 78⅛ a ¼ a ⅜.	South Sea Stock, —
Ditto 1726, —	Old Ann. —
4 per cent. con. 99¼.	New Ditto, —
5 per cent. —	3 per cent 1751, —
Bank Long Ann. 23 1-16th a ¼.	New Navy and Victualling Bills, ½ disc.
Ditto, 1778, 1779, 13⅜.	Lottery Tickets, 16 l.
Short 1777,—	Exchequer Bills,—
Tontine,—	
India Stock, shut.	

WIND AT DEAL, Dec. 22. S. W.

EDINBURGH.

COURT OF SESSION.

LAING *contra* WATSON.

The following cause, decided by the Court of Session on Saturday last, deserves the attention of the Public, not only as relating to the liberty of the subject, but as affording a proper caution to Justices of the Peace, and other inferior Magistrates:—

Patrick Laing, tanner in Brechin, having failed in his trade there, proposed to remove to Edinburgh, there to carry on a branch of business in an inferior line, and had sold part of his effects, to pay his debts in Brechin, and prepare for his journey.

James Watson, who, about ten years before, had been security for Laing in some bills, and had a claim of relief against Laing, but to what extent is not yet ascertained, determined to prevent Laing's plan; and, with that view, applied to the Sheriff of the county for what is called a *meditatione fugæ warrant* to seize the person of Laing, and put him in prison till he should find caution *judicio sisti*, that is, to enter appearance in any action to be brought against him by Laing; but the Sheriff refused the warrant.

By the law of Scotland, such warrants can only be granted against persons who mean to fly from *Scotland*; or, according to the law term, from the *kingdom*, in order to defraud their creditors. Watson applied of new for a warrant against Laing, to Mr Mollison, who, as Provost of Brechin, was also a Justice of Peace of the county. Mr Mollison accordingly granted a warrant, on which Laing was imprisoned, and continued in jail some months.

Being liberated, on an application to the Court of Session, he brought an action for wrongous imprisonment, oppression, and for damages, against Watson the creditor, and Mr Mollison the judge, who granted the warrant.

The legal defects of the warrant principally complained of were, 1*st*, That the application did not set forth, that the debtor meant to leave *Scotland*; or, what is synonimous in the Scots law language, *the kingdom*; but that he meant to leave the kingdom, or this part of it. And the oath of the creditor, Watson, expressly bore, that Laing meant to leave *this part of the country*.

2*dly*, No ground of debt was produced to the judge, and Watson did not so much as make oath to any existing debt.

3*dly*, The warrant contained no limitation of time within which the proposed action was to be brought.

In the proof, it appeared, that Watson knew that Laing meant only to remove to Edinburgh.

In delivering their opinions on this question, the Judges of the Court of Session testified a strong disapprobation of the conduct, both of the creditor who applied for, and the judge who granted this warrant, and found both the Justice of Peace and Creditor liable in damages and expences, of which they appointed a condescendence to be given in.

And their Lordships, at the same time, condemned this warrant as irregular in every respect; and they were unanimously of opinion, that, to justify an application for a *meditatia fugæ* warrant, it must be specially set forth, That the debtor intends to fly from Scotland, in order to defraud his creditors: That a ground of debt should be produced; or, that the creditor should make oath to an existing debt; and that he believes in his conscience the debtor is to fly from Scotland.

But the Court were farther of opinion, that such warrants are granted *sub periculo* of the creditor applying; and that, if on proof it should appear, that he swore to his debtor's intention of flying from Scotland without a just ground of suspicion, he would be liable in damages; and they were of opinion, from the proof led in this case, that Watson, had he swore in explicit terms that Laing meant to leave *Scotland*, would have been liable not only to *be fined for perjury*, but also for heavy damages.

Counsel for the pursuer, Dean of Faculty and Mr Robertson;—for the defenders, Messr. Wight and Corbet.

HALL *v.* HIS CREDITORS.

Thursday the Court of Session had under their consideration a bill of suspension and liberation, at the instance of Thomas Hall, who was formerly sentenced to be transported to Botany Bay, by a sentence of the Court of Justiciary; but the sentence was remitted by his Majesty, upon condition of his transporting himself forth of Great Britain and Ireland for seven years, after *his being liberated from prison*. The creditors of Hall refused to consent to his liberation, upon which he applied to the Court, stating, that the right of the creditors to detain his person was merely civil, and that they could not, in consequence of that civil right, frustrate the sentence of a criminal court, inflicted as the punishment of a crime. The creditors, on the other hand, contended, that the sentence of the criminal court was suspended by his Majesty's pardon, upon a certain condition; and that the words of the pardon being, that he should banish himself only from the date of his liberation, clearly implied a right in the creditors to detain him. It was farther argued, that if he was allowed to withdraw himself from prison, and from the diligence of his creditors, it would be placing him in a better situation than a civil debtor who has committed no crime; as any man would prefer a voluntary banishment for a limited time, to close confinement in prison. The question was new, and the Court was considerably divided upon it.—They therefore ordered memorials upon the point, in order to give a deliberate judgment upon it.

During the present session, the Court have dispatched a great deal of business. The usual mode was to adjourn the Saturday before Christmas, but this year they sat three days longer—besides this they have sate an hour or two longer every day since the beginning of the session, and frequently on Saturdays three hours more than formerly. This dispatch will remove the old and just complaint of "the law's delay;" and reflects great honour on the Court, particularly the Lord President, who has not more distinguished himself by his abilities, than by an uncommon assiduity and diligence in forwarding the business before the Court, ever since his Lordship's appointment to that high office.

Yesterday being Christmas-day, the same was observed with great solemnity by those of the Episcopal persuasion, and as a holiday at the Banks and Public Offices.

Yesterday, at noon, the remains of the unfortunate Mr F. who fell in a duel on Tuesday last, were interred in the burying ground of the Chapel of Ease. The funeral was attended by several of the Professors, and a great number of the Students of Medicine, all in deep mourning.

Died at Quebec, the 27th of October last, Mr John Thomson, late merchant, Montreal.

Died on Thursday 13th December, Mrs Margaret Darling, wife of Mr John Adam of Adam's Court.

Died at Glasgow, Sunday last, Mr David M'Gibbon, only son of the Rev. Mr David M'Gibbon, minister of the gospel at Buchanan.

A most extraordinary instance of mortality occurred on Wednesday se'ennight, at Bingham in Nottinghamshire. About six in the evening of that day, died Mr Thomas Baxter, and, one hour after, died Mr Samuel Baxter. They were twin-brothers, seventy-three years of age; and, what adds to the singularity of this circumstance, the brother who departed last was born exactly an hour after the other.

The Six Brothers, which was reported to be run on shore in the late gales, is safe in St David's.

Last week, three cot-houses at Milngavin were burnt to the ground, by which the poor inhabitants lost all their furniture.—The fire was occasioned by two children being left in the house, who inadvertently set fire to a quantity of lint.

Thursday Mr John Adam, clerk to the Charity Workhouse of Glasgow, was elected Kirk Treasurer, in the room of Mr Andrew Younger, deceased.

Three collectors of windows and other duties of a township in the county of York were, on the 21st instant, convicted before the acting magistrate, in the sum of 60 l. each, for collecting money on three separate duties, from different persons, not being charged or rated in the assessments allowed or signed by the acting commissioners. It is hoped this conviction may deter other collectors from the like offence.

We hear that the malt distillers in the west country have come to the determination of advancing the price of their whisky, which will be of great service to the lower classes of the people, who are destroyed by cheap whisky.

At Rome, the middle of November last, the weather suddenly became so cold, that the inhabitants were obliged to button themselves in their great coats. A circumstance so unusual in those climates may lead to a conjecture, that the rivers which are described by the Roman Poets to have been frozen over in the days of Augustus, may shortly exhibit the same phenomenon.

MILLS.

We hear that a Fulling or Waulk-Mill, on a new construction, a model of which was lately communicated to the Honourable Board of Trustees for the encouragement of Manufactures, has been erected by the Earl of Buchan, at Dryburgh upon Tweed.

This machine was invented by George Pringle, mill-wright at Earlston, in Berwickshire.

With much less friction, and much less weight of water, it performs much more work in the same time than the mills now used, and bids fair to be of great importance to the woollen manufacture.

Woollen yarn mills have been erected at Hawick and Gallashiels, and notwithstanding the great obstruction to manufactures, arising from the scarcity of fuel, the woollen manufacture is likely to be profitably established on the border counties of Scotland.

It is with additional pleasure we hear, that the gentlemen in that part of Scotland propose to give the only effectual encouragement that gentlemen can give to the growing manufacture, by using it for livery cloths for their servants, an example worthy of imitation in any other parts of the country where the woollen manufacture is established.

GLASGOW, *Dec.* 25.

For several days past the weather has been very stormy—a great deal of rain with high winds; notwithstanding, it is very remarkable, that the Thermometer on Wednesday evening last, was only a degree lower than it was on the 24th June, and 44 degrees higher than it was on the 16th December last year.

Wednesday and last night the Bridgegate was under water, and a few houses in the Gorbals.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening last, a pane of glass (newly put in) was taken out of a shop window in the Gallowgate, while the people of the shop were employed in the back apartment, and a number of articles carried off.—On Wednesday a second pane was put in, which, about half an hour after was attempted to be taken out but also; but the perpetrators being observed picking off the potty, they thought proper to make their escape.—This ought to serve as a caution to shopkeepers, and others whose windows are within reach; for similar transactions may be carried on without noise, and thereby answer the purpose of the thief (especially at night) much better than by breaking the glass.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

FRIENDSHIP.

VERSES *written by a Young Gentleman, on the departure of his Friend for the East Indies.*

FRIENDSHIP, delightful theme! of thee to sing,
The artless Muse attunes her trembling lyre;
O powers of Song! thy *sweet* assistance bring,
With warmest sentiment my verse inspire.

PALEMON, matchless youth! accept those lines,
In testimony of my true regard;
For all that friendship owes my heart inclines,
Shall ne'er by time nor distance be impair'd.

Alas! my Friend, my favourite is gone!
He's doom'd to roam o'er INDIA's burning sands;
To live within the scorching torrid zone,
And leave the temp'rate clime of SCOTIA's lands!

Happy the time when round EDINA's towers,
And o'er her verdant meads we careless stroll'd;
In mutual converse talk'd away the hours,
And all we knew reciprocally told.

Of every virtue e'er adorn'd his race
Th' accomplish'd PALEMON has got a share;
Sweet youth! by nature form'd with every grace,
That wins the Friend, or captivates the Fair.

Should fortune waft me to yon foreign land,
Where GANGES rolls, could I on thee rely?
Say, favour'd youth, won'dst thou reject my hand,
The pledge of wonted friendship's sacred tie?

No! firm thy choice, as thy affection mild;
You'd fondly clasp thy ALBERT to your breast;
And friendship's tongue, which former hours beguil'd,
Would now our throbbing bosoms soothe to rest.

'Till safe to waft us o'er the raging main,
Some friendly sail arriv'd off INDIA's shore;
Then sure, when we could SCOTIA's hills regain,
No adverse fate would ever part us more.

There, free from envy, time would glide away
In rural joy, 'mongst artless nymphs and swains;
'Till the last debt of nature ask'd to pay,
We'd mutual fly where friendship ever reigns.

COMMON PLEAS.

TUESDAY, *Dec.* 15.

BROWNE, *versus* WORSLEY.

Yesterday morning came on to be tried in this Court, at Guildhall, before Lord Loughborough and a Special Jury, a cause originating in an action grounded on a plea of covenant.

The action was brought by Mr James Browne, late of St Paul's Church-yard, upholsterer, plaintiff, against Mr Thomas Worsley, as Secretary to the Phœnix Fire Assurance Office, defendant, to recover the sum of 1900 l. and upwards, upon two different policies of insurance made upon the stock in trade, household goods, &c. which were destroyed by the fire that broke out at the plaintiff's house, on the night of the 13th of July last; and 500 l. damage done to goods by the said fire. The Counsel for the plaintiff were, Mr Serjeant Adair, Mr Serjeant Bond, Mr Serjeant Le Blanc, Mr Baldwin, and Mr Garrow. The Counsel for the defendant were, Mr Serjeant Lawrence, Mr Serjeant Cockell, Mr Shepherd, and Mr Russell.

Mr Garrow opened the cause by explaining the circumstances of the case *ab origine*. Mr Brown was an eminent upholsterer, a man of fair character, undoubted credit, and unsullied fame, antecedent to the accident which had involved him in the disagreeable contests he had been obliged to maintain in various ways with the Phœnix Fire Office. That he had regularly insured his property in that office (tho' considerably under its real value) on two separate policies: That, since the fire, which was known to have happened at his house and ware-house in St Paul's Church Yard, in the night of the 13th of July last, he had claimed the amount of the different insurances and that the plea set up by the Phœnix Office was, That the fire by which Mr Browne's property was alledged and admitted to have been destroyed, did not happen by accident, but that the house had been fraudulently, wilfully, and maliciously set on fire by the plaintiff. Upon this plea the issue had been joined, and the Jury would no doubt discharge their duty faithfully, and give an honest and fair verdict between the parties.

Mr Serjeant Lawrence then rose as leading counsel for the defendants. He stated to the Jury, that, according to the established form of legal proceedings, every defendant, who pleaded an affirmative plea in answer to an action of covenant, or any other action, was bound to sustain it by proof in the earliest stage of the trial of any cause of the nature of the present, and to leave it to the plaintiff to negative the facts endeavoured to be established by such evidence as should be able to disprove them, and set aside the plea to the satisfaction of the Jury. The Sergeant then opened the case of the defendants; which he did with great explicitness, and strong imputation of criminal intention on the part of the plaintiff: he charged Mr Brown directly and unreservedly with having set his house on fire, and said, the instructions he had been furnished with warranted him in the assertion, that he should be able to bring his accusation against the plaintiff home, to the conviction of the Jury; we shall only observe, that the Sergeant's statement was by no means devoid of acrimonious poignancy and gross personality.

The testimony of no one of the witnesses proved any thing essential to the case set up by the defendant's counsel; on the contrary, that of Mr Hoppy (the churchwarden), of Mr Elliot, and Mr Carvick, the stock-broker, tended most essentially to serve the plaintiff; in fact, such had by this time been the impression made on the minds of the Jury, of the nature of the case, and such the general effect of the evidence on the Court, that the counsel for the defendant, though they had not examined two-thirds of their witnesses, closed their case; and as Mr Serjeant Adair was going to address the Jury, the foreman informed him, that it would probably save him some trouble, and the Court much time, if he took that opportunity of assuring him, that the Jury were perfectly satisfied as to the merits of the plaintiff's case.

Lord Loughborough immediately said, that nothing could be so honourable for the plaintiff, as the conclusion of the trial with the declaration of the Jury, that they were satisfied with the justice of the plaintiff's claim from the defendant's own shewing. The verdict was taken for two thousand five hundred and odd pounds.

The verdict of the Jury, in the case of some pearls that were lost in the Hampstead stage, seems decisive on the question of secreting a property, though found by accident. To lose a parcel certainly gives no honest right to the finder to appropriate or conceal it: It is evident to the plainest understanding, that such conduct is not founded on the principles of honesty; and the person who with-holds the property of another, however innocently or accidentally he might come into the possession of it, is just as base as if he had stolen it. The late verdict is very important to the public.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

Monday, came on to be tried before the Lord Chancellor at Lincoln's-Inn Hall, a petition of the Assignees of Gibson and Johnson, praying that the commissioners under the bankruptcy of Livesey and Co. might admit the petitioners to prove a debt of 175,000 l.

The Attorney-General, in support of the petition, stated, that Livesey and Co. had opened a general account with Gibson and Johnson, to whom they had remitted various bills to an immense amount, and had received from them other bills which they had accepted. That this negotiation was carried on till December 1787. In case either of the parties were in advance upon the general account, interest of five per cent. was allowed upon the balance. Gibson and Johnson, who acted as country bankers, were allowed, and had received, in the course of this paper negociation, a commission of a quarter per cent. for their trouble in getting the bills remitted to them by Livesey and Co. accepted and paid. The Attorney General said, that the question in this case would be, "Whether this charge for commission ought to be deemed a legal claim for extraordinary trouble, or only a colourable pretence to obtain more than 5 per cent. and therefore an usurious transaction?" He properly observed, that this charge, and sometimes more, was usually made by, and paid to country bankers. It was considered to be a compensation for their expence and trouble to render the bills sent them by their correspondents available. Country bankers in these negociations, he said, were under circumstances very different from bankers in London, who received an advantage by cash in their hands. Gibson and Johnson, in getting the bills of Livesey and Co. presented for payment, &c. had been under the necessity of keeping many clerks, and had sustained other incidental expences, necessarily arising in the course of such transactions. It was indeed said, that after the first two years of this correspondence, many of the bills so transmitted to Gibson and Johnson in their character of bankers, had been mere accommodation bills drawn by Airslie and Smith, the other partners in town, but this was unknown to Gibson and Johnson, who conceived they had been drawn at Manchester.

The Solicitor General on the other side contended, that the charge for commission was nothing more than a mode of supplying Livesey and Co. with money, in order to take more than 5 per cent. interest, and that it was clearly usurious. It therefore ought not to be proved under the commission.

After some deliberation, the Chancellor directed an issue to be tried at law, in order to decide whether, under all the circumstances as they may appear in evidence, the charge of commission is usurious. The action is to be brought upon the general demand; the petitioners prayed to be at liberty to prove, but in the meantime they are permitted to enter a claim, in order that a dividend might be reserved.

THERMOMETER AND BAROMETER.

			Ther.	Bar.
Thursday,	*Dec.* 24.	8 P. M.	40	28.47
Friday,	— 25.	8 A. M.	38	28.75
		8 P. M.	35	29.12
Saturday,	— 26.	8 A. M.	36	29.20

ARRIVED AT LEITH,

Dec. 25. Livingston, Mackie, from London, goods.
28. Providence, Innes, from Limekills, coals and soap.
Mercury, Barr, from North Sunderland, wheat.
Peggy, Blackwood, from Bute Island, balast.
Neptune, Balfour, from London, in the Road, goods.
Nancy, Reid, from Borrowstounefs, goods.

SAILED,

Newcastle, Brown, for Newcastle, goods.
Prime, Pocock, for Alloa, barley.
Katharine and Isobel, Lyell, for Perth, goods.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

BEING frequently obliged by business to traverse different parts of this country, I sometimes offer to the public such observations as occur, through the channel of your useful paper. And as I am just now returned from an excursion to the north, I beg leave to submit to your readers a few remarks on the state of the roads, as I conceive it to be a subject of very general importance.

To the northward of the Forth I found the roads in general bad. But beyond Perth, they were so excessively deep, as to be nearly unpassable. Tired and jaded, as a traveller must be in going through a country in these circumstances, it is natural to think that that subject should be frequently started in conversation. This was my case; and I was not a little surprized to find, that among a numerous set of people, who are in general possessed of quick parts, and sound understanding, prejudices should so generally prevail against the erection of *turnpikes*. This appeared to me one of the strongest instances of the force of habit and early prejudices that I had ever observed. It is, I think, impossible to devise a tax, that in its operation is so fair and equitable, as a toll for making and keeping roads in repair; because it is the persons who are to be benefited by the roads, and they alone, who thus are made to pay for it; and it is exacted only from those who damage those very roads that the money they pay is intended to repair. Yet, in this instance, we find, that *the multitude*, instead of wishing to remove from themselves a heavy load, by laying a part of it upon strangers and travellers, they chuse, voluntarily to subject themselves to a very heavy tax, that others may be freed from it. Common sense would dictate, that national prejudice should have been in favour of turnpikes, and against the statute labour, had not experience discovered the contrary.

In talking on this subject, I found one objection very universally urged against turnpikes, viz. That those parts of the country are yet too poor for admitting of them, and travellers too few to pay for the expence of turnpike keepers, &c. But if the country is *poor*, by what device can they contrive to enrich it so suddenly, as that of carrying good roads through the country; for, without roads, it is very obvious, that no improvements in agriculture can be made; and if travellers are few, how can their number be augmented so effectually, as by making the roads so good, as to invite travellers to frequent them. These propositions are self-evident; but, as in cases of this sort, one authentic fact is worth a thousand arguments, I shall here state a few facts, that have fallen under my own observation, that ought to be entirely decisive on this subject.

I am old enough to remember the first turnpike act for Scotland, and to recollect the state of the roads from Glasgow to Edinburgh, and in the neighbourhood of this metropolis, as well as the state of the country with regard to agriculture, and internal commerce, before that period.—And thus it was—believe it who will, I am confident no one who then knew these things will contradict me.

At that time, a journey from Glasgow to Edinburgh was an arduous undertaking at any season of the year. It could only be performed on foot or on horseback; and, during the *winter*, it was a matter of the utmost difficulty. The roads were so excessively rough and deep, that a horse then could scarcely attempt to strike a trot: and the inns were so poor, and the accommodation so bad, that it made the stoutest heart shrink from attempting the enterprise; for, with the best horses, it was two days journey at the least, and often more. For the truth of what is here said, I appeal to the Honourable Commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces in Scotland, who, to my certain knowledge, was sometimes obliged to undertake this journey at that period.

At present, it is well known to be an easy journey of six or eight hours only, which can be performed by the most delicate lady, at all seasons, by night or by day, without risk or danger.

At that time, I am pretty confident, that not more than ten or a dozen carriages of any sort, carts included, passed in a year between Glasgow and Edinburgh.—All the commercial intercourse being then carried on between these two great cities by a string of ten or a dozen pack horses, who went and returned once a week—the leading horse being ornamented with bells, on purpose to give notice to travellers, not to enter into narrow defiles, where they could not pass this, then formidable, troop. Where, I would ask, is the road in the north of Scotland, leading between two considerable towns, that is so little frequented as this road then was! What is its present state?

To answer this question with exact precision, requires more knowledge than I am possessed of; but I make not a doubt, that including the two roads which lead to Glasgow, there are not fewer than a *hundred* carriages pass the turnpikes every day, on an average, throughout the year.—The money borrowed on the turnpike act enabled the trustees to make roads, and these roads being made, have attracted travellers to frequent them, which they could not otherwise have done. VIATOR.

HOUSES IN CALTONHILL AND ST PATRICK'S SQUARE—FOR SALE.

To be SOLD by public roup, in John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 19th January 1790, at six o'clock afternoon, in one or more lots, as purchasers shall incline—

HOUSES IN CALTONHILL—viz.

TWO Lodgings in the uppermost Land on the South side of the Street leading to the Caltonhill, each being two flats, consisting of four fire rooms, closets, kitchen and cellars, &c.; the one possessed by Mr John Haldane writer, and the other by Mr Colquhoun.

HOUSE IN ST PATRICK'S SQUARE—viz.

A Lodging in the Northmost side of Wallace's Land, possessed by Dr Chapman, being the third flat above the ground floor, consisting of five fire rooms, kitchen, closets, and cellars, with the privilege of the back ground and well, &c. in common with the other proprietors.

The houses may be seen every day between 12 and 2.

The title-deeds and conditions of sale are to be seen in the hands of George Yooll writer, Kincaid's Land, Edinburgh, who will inform as to particulars.

If any incline, a PRIVATE BARGAIN may be made before the roup.

BREWERY NEAR DUNSE TO BE LET.

To be LET, and entered to at Whitsunday next, at Clockmill, near Dunse, Berwickshire,

A MALT-STEAD, consisting of a Floor 150 feet by 24, with two Steep Stones, a Kiln 24 feet square, two lofts above the malting floor, each of the same dimensions, therewith, and six cellars below the malting floor, each 24 feet by 9. Also, a large BREW-HOUSE, and Brewing Utensils, with pumps and other machinery, all drove by water. Also a Malt-Mill, newly rebuilt, and lofts above the same, with a considerable thirlage; together with a Dwelling House and Offices.

Ground may be got for a farm, as may be agreed on.

For further particulars, enquire at the proprietor at Dunse Castle, or at James Keay, writer, Prince's Street, Edinburgh.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

BRITISH STATE LOTTERY, 1789.

Begins drawing the 22d of February 1790.

THE ORIGINAL TICKETS AND SHARES,

In Halves, Quarters, Eighths, and Sixteenths,

In Variety of Numbers,

Are sold and registered by

LESLIE AND SCOTT,

INSURANCE BROKERS——at their State Lottery Office,

Royal Exchange, Edinburgh,

LICENSED BY GOVERNMENT,

And no where else in Scotland on their account.

☞ The Original Tickets, from which the Shares are issued, being, agreeably to Act of Parliament, lodged in the Stamp-office in London, are returnable three days after they are drawn; and from that time the purchasers of shares at any Lottery-office whatever no longer hold the security of Government; but that the Public may have the most undoubted security for the shares issued by Leslie and Scott, adventurers may see at their office an acknowledgment in writing by the Royal Bank of Scotland, securing to them the payment of all Prizes arising to the divided tickets till one month after they are paid by Government.

SCHEME.

Prizes.	*Value of each.*		*Total Value.*
1 of	L.25,000	is	L. 25000
2 —	20,000	—	40000
2 —	10,000	—	20000
3 —	5,000	—	15000
5 —	2,000	—	10000
15 —	1,000	—	15000
30 —	500	—	15000
100 —	100	—	10000
150 —	50	—	7500
5000 —	25	—	125000
10,775 —	20	—	215500
16,083 Prizes.			L. 498000
First drawn			1000
Last drawn,			1000
33,917 Blanks.			
50,000			L. 500,000

As Tickets or Shares rise or fall in the London Offices, so will they at this. The Prizes are payable in June 1790 without deduction, or the current value will be advanced at this Office as soon as drawn. Registering 6d. each number. Correct Numerical & Register Books are kept, & the earliest intelligence sent to adventurers of their success.

Country Correspondents remitting their money by carriers, or bills at sight or a short date by post, may have Tickets and Shares regularly sent them.

Letters (post paid) duly answered—Schemes gratis—and all business relating to the Lottery transacted.

*** Insurances on Shipping, Merchandize and Lives, done at this Office as usual.

EXTRAORDINARY FORTUNE.

SUBSTANTIAL INTEGRITY.

BOTH the TWENTY THOUSAND Pound Prizes, and BOTH the TEN THOUSANDS, being ALL the four Capital Prizes in the Irish Lottery, have been sold by Messrs SHERGOLD and Co. Royal Union Bank, No. 50, Lombard Street; where the three greatest Prizes of the last English Lottery, viz. the 30,000l. the 25,000l. and the 20,000l were also sold.

In point of Luck to Adventurers, this is perhaps the most singular instance ever recorded.

In point of credit and confidence to the House, it is not within possibility to go beyond these recent proofs of solid impregnable foundation; the payment of ONE Capital Prize generally establishes reliance, but the payment of EVERY ONE in the WHOLE LOTTERY, it is presumed, must forcibly impress even the most prejudiced, for ever silence the voice of slander, and cause the corrupted miscreant suborned to injure this House, to hide his head, though gifted with a front of brass, in utter confusion.

The Prizes have fallen into such channels as establish the facts beyond a doubt. The following are the payments at the Royal Union Bank, within the last month, of Prizes of Ten Thousand and Twenty Thousand Pounds; besides many of smaller value, 500l. 1000l. &c.

	L.	L.	s.		L.	s.	d.
A One Guinea Share	10,000—	1100	0	Cost	1	1	0
An Half Guinea Share	20,000—	1100	0	—	0	10	6
A Six Shilling Share	20,000—	550	0	—	0	5	0
A Six Shilling Share	10,000—	275	0	—	0	6	0
Mr Oliver Golding's Share	—	781	5	Gratis.			
Payments,	L.	3806	5	Cost	2	3	6

The receipts for the above, with the numbers of the Bank Notes paid, may be seen at No. 50, Lombard Street. The following are brief abstracts of them.

One Thousand One Hundred Pounds, for Half-a-Guinea; Receipt signed *Edw. Davis*, Crooked Billet, Iron Gate, Tower.

Witness, Wm. Armytage, Grigsby's Coffeehouse, Threadneedle Street, Royal Exchange.

Five Hundred and Fifty Pounds for Six Shillings; Receipt signed *Charles Bell*, No. 9. Throgmorton Street.

Witness, Benjamin Phillips.

Two Hundred and Seventy Pounds, for Six Shillings; receipt signed *Hannah Jones*.

Witnesses, Wm. Howson and Ann Howson, Ladies' Academy, No. 14. Southampton Row, Paddington.

N. B. The One Guinea Share of 10,000l. entitled to 1100l. is not yet brought for payment.

Seven Hundred and Eighty-One Pounds, gratis; receipt signed *Oliver Golding*, Eatherwell House, near Town Malling, Kent.

Witnesses, Mr Wingrove, wine merchant, No. 3. Wych-street, Temple Bar.

R. W. Jennings, Shire-lane.

TO THE PUBLIC.

"The conduct which I have experienced from the Gentlemen, Proprietors of the Royal Union Bank, No. 50. Lombard Street, being not only honourable but princely, I cannot content myself by a bare acknowledgement for the money received, without annexing a more explicit testimonial of liberality and integrity, which would add credit and lustre to any house in the world.

"The chance for which I possess near EIGHT HUNDRED POUNDS, I had gratis for an Half Guinea Share, drawn a Blank in the last Irish Lottery. This Chance was lost, and a reward of Twenty Guineas advertised for it last April, in the Daily Advertiser. It never appeared or was heard of till Thursday evening the 26th of November instant, when it was examined at No. 50. Lombard-Street; and although it is plain that Messrs. SHERGOLD AND CO. could easily and certainly have obtained it for the reward of Twenty Guineas, and thereby secured themselves against paying me near Eight Hundred Pounds; yet, with rigid and exemplary honour, they gave immediate notice to my attorney, and moreover dispatched a special messenger to myself, who arrived at my house near Town Malling in Kent, at ten o'clock the same night.

"The confidence and praise due to such noble principles and actions ought to have their proper weight, to which, if my proving the facts can contribute, I shall feel pleasure in convincing any one referring to me at Fatherwell House, near Town Malling in Kent, or to my solicitors, Messrs. Jennings, Shire-Lane, Temple-Bar, London.

OLIVER GOLDING."

Witness, Mr WINGROVE,
Wine-merchant, No. 3, Wych Street.

Messrs. SHERGOLD AND CO. will be prepared to receive the commands of their Friends and the Public, for the ENGLISH LOTTERY, on Thursday the 7th of January.

No. 50, Lombard-Street, Dec. 19. 1789.

SALE OF TIMBER IN EAST-LOTHIAN.

At Yester will be Sold by roup, upon Tuesday the 29th and Wednesday the 30th December curt. to begin at ten o'clock forenoon,

A Quantity of very fine Large TIMBER, consisting of oak, ash, elm, beech, plane, lime, chesnut, birch, &c.

The trees may be seen any day before the sale, by applying to the forrester at Yester, who will inform as to further particulars.

STAMP-OFFICE, SOMERSET-PLACE,

Dec. 16, 1789.

WE, his Majesty's Commissioners for managing the Stamp Duties, duly authorised by the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, pursuant to an act passed in the 27th year of his present Majesty's reign, to let to farm the Duties granted by "An act of the 25th of his present Majesty on Horses let to hire for travelling post and by time," do hereby give notice, that we intend to let, at our office, in Somerset Place, the said Duties to farm, on Tuesday the 19th of January next, between the hours of eleven and one, within the district under mentioned, (the former contract for the same having become void for non-performance of covenants) and to put up the said district at the sum placed opposite thereto (being the gross amount of the duty collected therein for the year ending the first of August 1788) for the unexpired term, viz. one year from the 1st of February 1790, to the 1st of February 1791, to such persons as shall be willing to contract for the same. All persons proposing to bid for the said duties within this district are, on or before Friday the 15th of January next, to signify their names and places of abode, by letter, directed to us, at our office aforesaid. No person licensed to let horses for the purpose of travelling post, nor any one for his use, can be a contractor for the said duties.

DISTRICT TO BE LET TO FARM;

No. 1. North Britain—*Produce* 5167l.

J. BINDLEY,
W. BAILLIE,
R. TICKELL,
J. BYNG,
E. FAWKENER.

HIGGIN's NEWK FERRY

TO SET,

To be SET by Public Roup, on Saturday the 23d day of January, 1790, at NEWMILN, opposite to Kincardine,

THE FERRY, or Passage across the FORTH, between these places, (commonly called *Higgin's Newk Ferry*) for *One* or more years, as may best suit the offerers.

For encouragement of offerers, the Ferry will be set up at a moderate rent. And the Proprietor, for the further benefit of the Ferry, is forthwith to make a Landing-place to the South-East of the present Ferry-boat Stairs.

The Roup to begin at eleven o'clock forenoon. For further particulars apply to Alexander Dickeson, writer in Falkirk.

INN IN WIGTOWN TO BE LET.

There is to be LET for such term of years as may be agreed on, and entered to at Whitsunday next,

THAT well frequented Inn, presently possessed by James M'Colm, vintner in Wigtown, consisting of seven fire rooms, two closets, a kitchen, cellar, stable, barn, garden, peatmoss, and a seat in the church. The tenant may also be accommodated with three parks of good fey and meadow ground, adjoining the town.

For particulars apply to James M'Geoch, merchant in Wigtown.

STIRLINGSHIRE ROADS.

THE *Gentlemen interested* in the line of road from Springfield Bridge, near Kirkintilloch, to the military road, near Kippen, and from said military road to Garscube Bridge, and from thence to Drymen Bridge, in the western district of Stirlingshire, (a very small part of which line of road lies in Dumbartonshire,) are requested to meet in the Tontine Tavern of Glasgow, upon Wednesday the 6th day of January next, at twelve o'clock mid-day, in order to read over, and approve or disapprove of the draft of a bill intended to be presented next Session of Parliament, to enable them to make and repair the above roads. The draft of which bill has been corrected and approven of by the Committee, named at last general meeting of the gentlemen interested therein.

Gentlemen interested in said line of road will get a printed copy of the draft of said bill, at the office of Thomas Buchanan, writer in Glasgow, any day after Wednesday next.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

ALL those who stand indebted to JOSEPH SCOFFIER, Haberdasher in Edinburgh, or to Mrs Elizabeth Scoffier, his wife, who has for some time carried on the business are requested to make *immediate* payment to Thomas Scotland, writer in Edinburgh, who is authorised to receive and discharge the debts; certifying those failing to do so, within 14 days from this date, that they must blame themselves if legal measures are taken to recover payment.

Not to be repeated.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of ADAM CUNNINGHAM DURHAM of Bonnington, Esq; Mrs MARGARET CUNNINGHAM of Bonnington, his Spouse, and ADAM CUNNINGHAM, Esq; last of Bonnington, all deceased, whose debts were contracted prior to the 14th August 1780, the date of the Trust Deed executed by them for behoof of their Creditors.

THOUGH it is understood that the whole Creditors of the above description have been settled with and paid, yet in case there may be any still entitled to claim the benefit of said Trust, they are hereby required, betwixt and the 2d of February next, to lodge with William Keith, accomptant in Edinburgh, the trustee, their claims, grounds of debt, and depositions on the verity thereof; with certification to them if they fail, that the trustee will consider the business of the Trust as closed, and divest himself thereof.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS *of the* DECEASED *JAMES DUN*, Cabinet-Maker in Lauriston.

THE whole Creditors of JAMES DUN, heritable and personal, are requested to meet in John's Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 30th day of December curt. at twelve o'clock noon. As there are matters of very great importance to be laid before the meeting, it is requested that every Creditor will attend, either in person, or by a man of business.

SALE OF A POTTERY,

Dwelling-Houses, Office-houses, Garden, and Others,

At Prestonpans.

To be SOLD, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 27th January 1790, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

THAT Commodious Pottery at Bankfoot, west end of Prestonpans, calculated not only for carrying on the manufacture of Stone and Earthen Ware, in all its branches, but also, with very little additional expence, might be fitted up for a Glass Manufactory, or Foundery.

The articles necessary for carrying on the Pottery can be procured at the most easy rates, particularly the brown or sagger, or fire-clay, which are only at a little distance from the works. And coals can be had at two miles distance, superior in quality for this purpose to any in Scotland. The situation of the place is also well adapted both for exports and imports, being only a quarter of a mile from Morrison's-Haven, one mile from Port Seaton, and eight miles from Leith and Edinburgh. The works in general are in good repair, and the kilns almost new. The work-houses are so constructed, as the most intense frost cannot retard the business.

There is also a genteel Dwelling-house and Garden adjoining to the works, fit to accommodate a pretty large family, commanding a beautiful and extensive view of the Frith of Forth, and the adjacent country, which will be sold alongst with the Pottery.

The purchaser may have a considerable quantity of all kinds of materials at an easy rate.

For further particulars, application may be made to Mrs Caddel, at Bankfoot, the proprietor. And the title-deeds and articles of roup are to be seen in the hands of John Tawse writer, Parliament Square, Edinburgh; to whom, or to Mrs Caddel, any person inclining to make a private bargain, betwixt and the day of sale, may apply.

N. B. The Pottery business to be carried on as usual, until the works are sold; where all sorts of stone ware may be had, of the best kinds, and at the most reasonable rates.

OLD JAMAICA RUM

GEORGE SPANKIE at the Crown, facing the Tron Church, has for sale a quantity of Fine OLD RUM, of very superior quality, at 8s. per gallon.

N. B. LOLDON PORTER, as usual, in high perfection, sent free of expence to any part of town or suburbs, 3s. per dozen, bottles returned.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JOHN NEALL, junior, merchant in Edinburgh.

ON the 6th of November last, the Lord Swinton Ordinary, officiating on the bills, sequestrated the estates real and personal of the said John Neall, and the preliminary steps required by the act of Parliament having been complied with, a general meeting of the creditors was held at Edinburgh on the 23d current, at which John King, accomptant in Edinburgh, was elected trustee; the creditors are, therefore, in terms of the foresaid act, required to produce in the hands of the said John King their claims of debts and vouchers thereof, with oaths of verity thereon, between and the 6th of August next, being nine kalendar months after the date of the sequestration.

The creditors are hereby certified, that such of them as fail to produce before the said 6th of August next, are by the foresaid act precluded from any share in the first distribution of the said sequestrated estate.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of the late Captain ALLAN CAMERON of Glendessary.

THAT the scheme of division of the price of Captain Cameron's estate, and a scroll of the decreet arbitral, being now prepared, in order to be extended and signed by the arbiter, betwixt and Candlemas next, being the terms of division, intimation is hereby made to all concerned, that they may see the said scheme in the hands of Robert Peddie, clerk to James Fraser, writer to the signet, Merchant Street, any lawful day betwixt and the 15th January next, betwixt the hours of twelve at noon and three afternoon; and as several of the creditors have omitted to depone on the verity of their debts, they are to take notice, that by the draft of the decreet arbitral no payment is to be made to such creditors, until they lodge oaths on the verity of their debts.

CAMPBELTOWN BLEACHFIELD,

ARGYLESHIRE, 1789.

RALPH LONGLANDS, from Carlisle, intends to begin Bleaching Linens, Cottons, &c. and to lay down Cloth as soon as the weather is favourable. The prices are as follow, viz. All plain Linen, yard wide, wrought in a reed of

	Per Yard.	
900, and under,	2d.	Diapers, Damasks, & Twills, from 3d. to 5d. per yard, according to their breadths.
1000,	2d. halfp.	
1100 and 1200,	3d.	Cottons, Lawns, Muslins, Ganzes, and Nets, all at moderate prices.
1300 and 1400,	3d. halfp.	Table Linen and Sheets cleaned, and stains taken out.
1500 and 1600, and all above that, at	4d.	

Cloth will be taken in for this Field at the following places, viz.

At Oban, by Alexander Campbell, merchant—At Inverary, by Daniel Campbell, weaver—At Loch Gilphead, by Alexander M'Calmon, merchant—At East Tarbert, by John M'Arthur, merchant—At Bowmore, in Ila, by J. Stratton, merchant—At Tayvalone, by John Curry, innkeeper—At Carradel, by John Wilson, innkeeper—At Campbeltown, by Andrew Ralston, merchant, every day—and likewise by Ralph Longlands, on Tuesdays and Fridays only.

Bleaching and boiling yarn, and stockings bleached at moderate prices.

N.B. No cloth will be received for this field containing above thirty yards in one piece. Where cloth is received receipts will be given: and it is desired, that, to prevent mistakes, persons will mark their name at length on one end of their cloth, and their place of abode on the other.

It is hoped that this Bleachfield will be encouraged by the people of Argyleshire, who may depend on every exertion being made to merit their favour. They are requested to observe, that the usual charge of lapping is not here made; and that whatever cloth, yarn, &c. are sent to Inverary, Loch-gilphead, East Tarbert, Tayvalone, Carradell, and Campbeltown, will be taken from thence to the bleachfield, and returned to the same places carriage free; for which purpose a covered cart will regularly leave Campbeltown for Inverary the first Monday of every month, will arrive at Inverary the Wednesday thereafter, and set out from thence the following day, so as to return to Campbeltown within the week. Any other goods or parcels will be conveyed by the cart to places on the line of road at the usual rates of carriage; but that the smallest parcel carried the whole length will be charged sixpence, and proportionally for shorter distances.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

JUDICIAL SALE OF

LANDS IN ABERDEENSHIRE,

Upset Price still further Reduced.

To be SOLD by public roup, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, in the Parliament or New Session-house at Edinburgh, upon Friday the 22d day of January 1790, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

THE remaining part of the LANDS and ESTATE, which belonged to ALEXANDER ACHYNDACHY of Kincraigie, viz.

The Town and Lands of Civilly, Micklehaugh, Muirhead, Achredachy, and Beddiesmillock;—the Lands of Old Keig and Mill thereof, with the Teinds and Pertinents, all lying within the parish of Keig and sheriffdom of Aberdeen.

The proven yearly rent of these lands is 129l. 17s. 2d. 1-12th Sterling, which at twenty-five years purchase, is 3238l. 19s. 10d. 4-12ths Sterling; but on different applications to the Court, is now reduced to 2650l. which is to be the upset price.

These lands are situated in a rich country, are capable of great improvement; and being out of lease at present, a considerable rise of rent may be expected.

The title-deeds, rental, and measurement of the lands, and articles of roup, may be seen in the hands of George Kirkpatrick, depute-clerk of Session; and for further information, application may be made to William Gordon, writer to the signet, James's Street, agent in the sale; and to John Dunno or David Monrice, Advocates in Aberdeen.

JUDICIAL SALE OF LANDS IN BERWICKSHIRE,

AND

UPSET PRICE REDUCED.

To be exposed to SALE, by public roup, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 10th day of February 1790, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon,

THE Parts and Portions of the Lands of BIRGHAM, lying in the parish of Eccles, and sheriffdom of Berwick, some time belonging to Ratomondo Aldeith, with the teinds and pertinents. The free yearly rent of these lands is proven to be 76l. 5s. 3d. 3-12ths Sterling; and the upset reduced price thereof is 1700l. Sterling.

The lands hold of the Crown for payment of an yearly feu-duty of 4s. 2d. Sterling.

The lands are of a rich soil, wholly arable, situated on the Banks of the Tweed, about four miles below Kelso, and the like distance above Coldstream, both of which are good market towns. They are not far removed from coal and lime; and command a delightful and extensive prospect of the river and adjacent country, which is rich and plentiful. The lands are capable of very considerable improvement, and are out of lease.

The articles of roup may be seen in the office of Mr George Kirkpatrick, one of the depute clerks of Session, or in the hands of George Johnston, writer to the signet, common agent in the sale—to whom intending purchasers may apply for further information; and John Turner, tenant in Longbirgham, will show the lands.

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